British Packet

AND

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*

(No. 1412.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Remarks and Observations on the River Chubut, Chulilao, or Willow River, Lat. 43° 15 *South*, by HENRY L. JONES.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

I consider that I have shown the facility of an establishment, that might be commenced on a small scale, at or near the mouth of the river Chubut. I will recapitulate the dangers and difficulties that might be in the enterprise. I answer for the practicability of navigation as to mouth, and a little to the south I believe there is a port that has not been explored, that cannot be distant more than five leagues. The probability of its being available for boats and river craft, to a great distance upwards, arises from the fact that said river, in the entire length of its course, from the mountain range where it has its source, contains the same volume of water, only receiving, at a short distance from its mouth, the small rivulet Balchitas. A formal survey will show the cascades, ridges of hills, and other kinds of difficulties. The small breadth of the continent, in the latitude of Chubut, as also the short distance between the mountains and the Pacific, is an indisputable fact. That these ranges from being low, are translatable even in winter, I have no doubt, for I received the information from parties who had no interest in directing me. I have seen different ports on the coast of the Pacific opposite the Chubut; and Chile must be interested in opening some of them, and aiding in the survey so far as concerns its own territory. I feel warranted in asserting that the Tehuelches Indians would offer no resistance. Were one enterprize undertaken upon the river Santa Cruz, I would not be so positive; but at so great a distance they could have no motive for opposition; on the contrary it would be a benefit to them, shortening the distance to the place, where they might supply their wants, disposing of their few articles of paltry commerce. It must be borne in mind that the greater part of this tribe make their journeys on foot. When the settlers on the Rio Negro commenced the erection of their first huts, they were assisted by the late Cacique Chiquilpuj, and his Indians of the Tribe Tehuelcunis, now almost extinct.

I proceed to point out some of the advantages that would result from an establishment upon the Chubut. All are satisfied as to the dangerous and tardy nature of a voyage round Cape Horn, and the high rate of insurance upon goods outside of it. The distance there is no pass over, from latitude 43° 15', which is that of the river Chubut upon the Atlantic, till coming opposite the same river and latitude on the Pacific, is upwards of 800 leagues by Cape Horn, whilst the distance by land hardly reaches 120 leagues. The voyage by sea, with constantly favourable winds, occupies 30 days, and on an average from 45 to 50 days. If the river Chubut or along its banks, it would be from 5 to 6 days, and less with the aid of steam. It will supply the nearest route of communication with the Pacific, and highly probable that there are tracts of arable land on the banks of the river, as there is along the rivers Negro and Colorado, with the advantage of finding well-watered land for support of cattle establishments. It is also to be hoped, that by means of this river the forests of pine, birch, and other trees of an immense size, that cover the sides of the mountains, may be turned to account. The importance of the settlement, in a political point of view, is notorious, and requires no comment. I will only remark that it would serve to guard the line of the coast, at present abandoned to the speculators in guano. Finally, a settlement in these latitudes, with facilities for obtaining water, which is not to be found along all the coast of Patagones till reaching the river Santa Cruz, in latitude 50° 15' with fresh beef and other necessaries, would not fail to attract to it those of the whalers and guano ships, and probably the vessels that pass and repass by Cape Horn.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, 1852.

HENRY L. JONES.

APPENDIX.

I cannot omit manifesting the necessity, and urging the expediency of a prompt survey of the territories bordering on the river Chubut, so as to ascertain the facilities presented by its navigation to the line of the Cordilleras, which must be distant from the South on the Atlantic about 90 leagues. Moreover from my personal knowledge of its banks to the distance of 5 or 6 leagues, I know that there are fertile tracts, and also islets of some extent for permanent settlements. It is known that the Ministers of certain European Governments, hesitate in recognising the territorial possession of the south of this continent, farther than the line of occupation. Accordingly on this supposition, the river Negro, to which the line of occupancy may be said to extend, would become the boundary of the Republic. From the Rio Negro to the Straits of Magellan there no other points fit for settlements, except the banks of the Chubut which is the fourth of any course, and those of the Santa Cruz river, latitude 50° 20', which is the fifth and last drain for the waters from the Cordilleras. Only on the banks of these rivers, the same as on those of the rivers Colorado and Negro, is alluvial and vegetable mould to be found, which has been brought by the currents of water from the Cordilleras. With the exception of the banks of those rivers, the Continent, from Bahia Blanca to the Straits of Magellan, is entirely barren, without drinkable water, without available land, without a rivulet in its whole extent from the Cordilleras to the Atlantic Ocean. Like the Steppes of Asiatic Tartary and Zahara in Africa, it can never be inhabited, because the land cannot produce what is requisite for the support of its inhabitants.

In this district of Chubut there is abundance of pine, an article of primary necessity. It is well known, that from latitude 37° in Tierra del Fuego, the ranges of the Cordillera, on the Chilos as the eastern side, are covered with pine and larch, the trees attaining to a large size. The navigation of the Chubut opening as easy as that of the Rio Negro, supplies of pine might be obtained; large quantities of which are at present imported from the United States.

We see in the works of Humboldt, treating of a direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, that the Spanish Government had in view the river Chulilao or Chubut, called the river Camarones, believing then that it debouched in the gulf of San Jorge, or in the bay of Camarones, from 44° 45' to 47°. To ascertain the point, an expedition was sent in 1787, by the Viceroy of Lima, to survey the entrance on the western coast on the Chiloe side, under the command of an Officer called Moraleda. They effected nothing, and the corvette returned to Lima. I must observe that the windings of the course, without reckoning on the dangers of the Straits of Magellan, render the navigation longer and more dilatory, than the breadth of the Continent at latitude 43° 15', which is the month of the Chubut.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Mission of France in the River Plate.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31, 1853.

Mr. Minister,—

After the explanations I had the honor of receiving from you, in the conferences we have had these last days, and from which it appears that the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres considers itself bound to decline recognising me in my Official capacity as Minister of France, so long as I have no other voucher on which to found, than the Letter Credential presented by me to the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, I now come to adjust my position, and in conformity with the spirit of neutrality which animates my Government, respecting the internal questions of all States, to request Y. E. will be pleased, after receiving the corresponding orders from the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to acquaint me of the day and hour, when I may have the honour of being received by him, with the formalities customary on such occasions, to present to him the letter by which H. M. the Emperor of the French has deigned to accredit me near him also, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Moreover, Mr. Minister, on enclosing to you a copy of the Letter Credential referred to, I beg Y. E. to accept the assurances of my esteem and highest consideration.

C. A. LE MOYNE.

Napoleon by the Grace of God, and the National Will, Emperor of the French, to the Provisional Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

My dear and good friend—The sincere desire that animates me to facilitate and extend the relations of harmony between France and the Province of Buenos Ayres, has decided us to select M. Le Moyne, Commander of our Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, and of the Pontifical Order of San Gregorio the Great, &c. &c. &c., to accredit him near you, in the character of Our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The reputation and talents of M. Le Moyne, his zeal and spirit of prudence and conciliation,—all authorise me to think that he will know to merit your esteem, and thus obtain our approbation. It is with this conviction that we request you to grant a favourable reception to our Minister, and to give entire credit to all he may say and communicate to you on our part, especially when he assures you of our anxious wishes for your personal happiness, and the prosperity of the Province of Buenos Ayres. Finally, *believed, and good friend*, we pray God to watch over and protect you. Written in Paris, on the 24th day of May, in the year of Grace, 1853.—

NAPOLEON.

DROUYNE DE LHUYS.

Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 3, 1853.

To H. E. the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of the French, near the Argentine Confederation, named in a like capacity near the Government of Buenos Ayres, Mr. A. Le Moyne.

I have had the honor of receiving and submitting to the knowledge of my Government, the note of date the 31st ult., in which, referring to the explanations which I had the honor of giving Y. E. in the conferences which took place some days ago, and from which it results that the Government of the Province considered itself bound to decline the recognition of Y. E., in your Official character of Minister of France, so long as Y. E. had no other voucher on which to found, except the Letter Credential presented by Y. E. to H. E. General Urquiza, Y. E. is pleased to state, that to adjust your position, and in conformity with the spirit of neutrality which animates the Government of H. M., with respect to the internal questions of all States, Y. E. hopes to be notified of the day and hour when H. E. the Governor can receive you, in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, wherewith H. M. the Emperor has been pleased to accredit you near the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

H. E. the Governor has ordered me to say to Y. E., that he has had much satisfaction in seeing in this step of noble and strict neutrality, the wisdom and consummate tact wherewith Y. E. has known to appreciate the actual position of our Argentine Republic.

The Province of Buenos Ayres neither wishes nor pretends to alter the identity of her character and national antecedents, nor the important relations of friendship, which she wishes to maintain with the French Nation, and on congratulating itself on this circumstance, and on the judicious and honourable election, which has invested Y. E. with so exalted a character, the Government hastens to acquaint Y. E., that on Saturday the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., the solemn reception of Y. E. by H. E. the Governor will take place, in the Saloon of the Government House, with all the customary formalities.

I cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity to present to Y. E. my felicitations, for the honourable confidence you have merited from the Government of H. M., and to offer you the homage of my highest and distinguished consideration.

IRENEO PORTELA.

Department of Government and Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 5, 1853.

In view of the Letter Credential presented by M. Le Moyne, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, and of the Pontifical Order of San Gregorio the Great, wherein H. M. the Emperor of the French, appoints him his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres; the Government has accorded and decrees:—

Art. 1st—M. A. Le Moyne is recognised in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of the French, near the Government of Buenos Ayres.

2d—Let the present decree be communicated to whom it may concern, published and given to the Official Register.

OBLIGADO—
IRENEO PORTELA.

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES—In reference to the anticipated deficiency of the crops in Europe, the "New York Economist" of the 10th Sept. gives the following account of the ample and increasing means of the United States, to meet all demands that are likely to be made in consequence thereof: details of deep interest here at the present moment, in view of the pending discussion of our agricultural interests.

"The Government of France has exerted itself to keep down prices; but the general rise in France of 14½ cents per bushel, together with the suspension of the corn duties in France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, has sent the English and French buyers in competition into the market. Leading English firms, although impressed with the idea that the demand is to some extent speculative and premature, have sent orders for choice flour, limited at 25s., laid down in Liverpool. According to present estimates the wants are:

Of France.....bushels.	38,781,165
Of England.....	128,000,000
Total.....bushels.	166,781,161

"In usual years England wants half this quantity—64,000,000 bushels, of which France supplies usually 30,000,000, making the two countries dependant upon the rest of Europe for 34,000,000 bushels; hence they require, together, 132,000,000 bushels more than usual; and Holland, Belgium, Italy, and Egypt are short. These general facts are calculated to excite the minds of *holders* extravagantly, and cause *loss* and disaster by inducing them to to hold for exorbitant prices. The lesson of former years showed that first sellers did best.

After alluding to the increased means of conveying produce to the sea board, he says, the question recurs with all these means of transportation, will there be actually a greater quantity of food to spare than in 1847? If we take into consideration the sales of public lands, the number of immigrants, and their very general application to rich lands, the reply would be, more than enough. The federal government has sold over 12,000,000 acres in the last five years, nearly all tillable. The numerous public works, including the Indiana and Illinois Canals, have sold large additional tracts, and all these lands have been taken up by settlers, including 1,500,000 immigrants from abroad. These persons are mostly poor, and require the proceeds of their crops as soon as they can get them.

In addition, then, to the country under cultivation in 1847, a tract, as large as the whole tillable surface of England, has been taken up newly arrived states, equalling in number the agriculturists of Great Britain, and those lands and labourers have been blessed this year with almost unbounded harvests. In Wisconsin and Iowa the affluence of yield is immense; according to the census, the largest wheat States are as follows:—

	1840-wheat	1850-wheat
New York	12,286,318	13,121,498
Pennsylvania	13,213,077	15,367,691
Maryland	3,245,783	4,494,680
Virginia	10,109,716	14,232,616
Ohio	16,571,661	14,487,355
Michigan	2,157,108	4,925,889
Indiana	4,049,375	6,214,558
Illinois	3,335,593	9,414,575
Iowa	1,054,965	1,530,384
Wisconsin	212,116	4,286,131
All others	19,387,732	35,403,630
Total	84,123,272	100,479,150

CALIFORNIA—The advices from California state that the inclinations of the state of society were generally satisfactory.

The news from all parts of the mines were encouraging.

The reported discoveries of gold in the Coast Range, within six miles of Santa Cruz, were confirmed.

The shipments of gold dust for the first half year of this year, as compared with a corresponding period in the last, shows largely in favour of 1853, but as this may be owing to other causes than an increase in the amount dug, we forbear comments at present.

Quite an excitement was raised at Sacramento about a week since by the reported discovery of rich deposits on the banks of the Slough, in the north part of the city.

The steamer "Star of the West" had arrived at New York with advices from California to the 16th of August, with 1,0 0,000 dollars in gold dust. Her advices state that 2,000,000 dollars more were on the way. No important news. The markets were dull, and flour selling at twenty dollars. The yellow fever continued to rage at New Orleans with unabated violence. The deaths exceeded 100 per day. 200,000 dollars had been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. In Mobile the deaths averaged 40 per day.

The Convention between the United States and Great Britain concluded on the 8th of February last had been made public by the President. The subject is the unsettled claim between the two countries since the treaties of Ghent. Mr. Ingersoll and Lord John Russell are the plenipotentiaries. The following is an abstract or summary of the document, which is too lengthy for publication:—

"1. That all such unsettled claims shall be referred to two commissioners, one to be chosen by the President and the other by the Queen, to meet at London, and choose a third man as an umpire to decide where they disagree. Where they fail to agree upon umpire, they are each to name one, and which of the two shall be umpire must be decided by lot.

"2. The commissioners shall forthwith proceed to investigate the claims when presented, carefully examining the evidences, agreeing when they can, and when they fail the umpire's decision is to be without appeal; and the two Governments shall stand by such decisions and be bound by them.

"3. Each claim is to be presented within six months of their meeting, and decided on within a year after their first meeting.

"4. All sums awarded on account of a claim shall be paid within one year by the Government, without interest.

"5. The action of the commission to be a final settlement of all prior claims of the sort.

"6. The commissioners to keep separate accounts, and to employ a clerk for the purpose. The salary of commissioners to be the same, and not to be over $5,000, or £620 sterling, annually; of the clerk, not to be over $1,500, or £310 sterling. Salaries and contingent expenses to be paid by a rateable deduction on the sums awarded; but, however, to exceed 5 per cent. upon them; and in case of a deficiency, the two Governments equally to defray the balance.

"7. The Convention to be ratified within a year of its date."

The 'New York Times' of the 25th ult. gives the subjoined warlike information:—

"We understand that orders have been received at Governors Island, from the War Department, for the immediate transmission to the Rio Grande frontier of a very large quantity of artillery, ammunition, and ordnance stores, more in amount than General Taylor had during his whole campaign. This step has undoubtedly been taken in consequence of the movements of Santa Anna, who is concentrating on the Texan frontier a very large military force, and supplying it very largely with the munitions of war. Such movements on the part of the two Governments, especially at such many points of difference remain unadjusted, naturally excite considerable apprehension. The Mesilla Valley dispute, the more recent embroilment at El Paso, the rival Carvajal and company a little over a year ago, the disputed Garay grant, and the Indian incursions on the Mexican provinces, which we are bound by treaty to suppress, are numerous provocations to collision, which more prudence and pacific purposes than Santa Anna is supposed to possess will be required to avert.

"At the same time, many who are well acquainted with Mexican affairs believe that Santa Anna is not desirous of renewed hostilities, and that these demonstrations are intended simply to back up the demands he makes for very large indemnities from our Government, on account of Indian incursions on the Mexican territory. These demands, which less than a year since amounted to $7,000,000, have now reached twice that sum. We apprehend it will be a matter of considerable difficulty to induce our Government to make payments to so large a sum, though we think it not impossible that a compromise may be effected which shall involve the sacrifice of the Garay grant as an offset to these demands.

"Mr. Gadsden's instructions, we have reason to believe, are eminently pacific in their tendency, while they contemplate the contingency of a still further accession of territory."

The 'Herald,' in rejoinder to the above, affirms, however, that the munitions of war thus transmitted are merely the necessary and usual supplies furnished to the troops on the frontier, and that hostilities are not apprehended.

Upon the whole the foreign relations of the United States are tolerably complicated. In all the pending questions with Great Britain we may confidently rely upon a pacific solution. Their commercial interests are so intimate and important, that any Statesman on either side, that should dare seriously to mouth the word war, would immediately be driven from office. Of such a suicidal scandal there need be no apprehension.

With Spain the Island of Cuba seems destined to be a serious bone of contention on the part of Austria there is an old sore, that renders both parties painfully susceptible; and the sympathy manifested towards the Poles and the Hungarians is now alleged to be transferred to the Swiss; and it is rather doubtful in what view the expedition against Japan is regarded by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

But the most ominous and imminent is the expansive action on the American Continent. Not content with the recent acquisitions in Mexico, it is said that an exploring expedition has unceremoniously entered the Amazons, without any previous concert with H. M. of Brazil. The news had produced a very deep and lively sensation among Imperial Statesmen; and the probability of a serious collision seems almost inevitable. To which may be added a recent rupture with the Peruvian Government, arising out of the detention of a guano vessel. It will require some tact on the part of Mr. Buchanan, to conduct all these questions to a pacific solution.

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SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna.")

Nov. 3rd—Decree appointing Don Apolinario Ledesma and Don Santiago Ferrando Maestros Mayores in the bricklayer department; and Don Luis Gonzalez, Don José Maria Burgos, Don Manuel del Pino, and Don Vivian Uriarte, in that of carpentry.

Decree accepting the tender of Don Mariano Cané, for making certain articles of clothing for the Vigilantes of the Police; being the most advantageous of two tenders submitted.

Note from the Minister of War and Marine to the Medical Commission, directing a weekly report of their proceedings to be presented.

Note from the same to the Inspector General of Arms, directing the attendance of the corresponding number of forces at the Funeral Services of the late Brigadier General Don Carlos Maria de Alvear, and that the Chiefs and Officers wear mourning on said day.

Note from the same to the same, remitting a thousand printed schedules, for the enrolment of the National Guards; recommending the greatest zeal and promptitude on the part of the Inspector General and the Chiefs of Divisions, in carrying the measure into effect.

Note from the Provisional Captain of the Port, stating that during the month of October the entry of Merchant Vessels was eight, Seas had been 56, of 11,850 tons; and the sailings 43 vessels, of 8,373 tons. River Craft—entered 184 craft, of 5,602 tons; sailed, 337 craft, of 7,304 tons. Passengers arrived 654,—left 391.

Nov. 4th—Decree approving the purchase of certain articles for the use of the Navy.

Note from the Captain of the Port to the Minister of Marine, reporting the Telegraph between his Office and the Guard Ship to be ready for action.

Decree providing additional Medical superintendence for the Port, in consequence of the rapid spread of the Cholera Morbus in Europe and America, and the prevalence of Yellow Fever, especially at New Orleans, United States.

Decree appointing Messrs. Vicente Ortega, Leopoldo Lamas, Benito Bosch, Wilfrid Latham and Alexander Gomez, the Directive Committee of Serenos for the remainder of the present year, and for the ensuing year 1854, with power to elect their own President.

Oct. 5.—Decree accepting the offer of Don Manuel Vega to supply the forces to the South of the Province with beef, at the rate of $83 per carcase of good quality; being the most advantageous of 5 tenders submitted.

Oct. 6.—Correspondence relative to the reception of M. Le Moyne, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of the French near the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres—See Official Documents.

Official Note from the Ministry of War and Marine, ordering the members of the Invalid corps to present themselves for examination to the Medical Commission, those resident in the City, within the term of 15 days; and those in the rural districts of the Province, within two months.

Oct. 8.—Note from the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, reporting the indisposition of Dr. Cernadas, and suggesting the appointment of a substitute for the two months considered necessary for his cure, that the operations of the Court may not be interrupted—Reply acceding to the request of Dr. Cernadas, naming Dr. Don Francisco Carreras as his Substitute—Note of Dr. Carreras accepting said appointment.

Note from the Inspector General of Arms to the Minister of War and Marine, enclosing the programme proposed to be observed in the enrolment of the National Guard—Reply approving and sanctioning said programme.

Note from Brigadier Paz, insisting on the payment of $4000 in addition to his salary, on the rent of the house belonging to the State, and at present occupied by him—Reply of the Minister of Finance acceding to the proposal, in deference to the delicacy of General Paz, and requesting him to continue occupying the premises.

Note from the Minister of War to the Chief of the National Squadron, with a list of Officers and men to be retired from the service, in order to reduce the expenses of said Department.

Oct. 9.—Report of the election of Don José Maria Peña as a Member of the Tribunal of Commerce.

Note from the of War to the Inspector General respecting the use of certain distinctive badges in the Military grades.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have at last discharged an act of justice towards general commerce, and of courtesy towards our respected friend Mr. Henry L. Jones, reproducing his interesting remarks on the river Chubut. As pointing out the possible means of a safer and more expeditious communication, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, their general importance may be estimated by the daily increasing intercourse with the western coast of America, including California; and the still more important relations that unite Europe with Australia, and the other settlements of the Pacific.

Compared with Cape Horn, a difference of more than 12 degrees of latitude, independently of the wide berth experienced mariners always give to the "Stormy Cape," as it has significantly been styled, leaves no doubt as to the preference it would command over the Straits of Magellan, those of Le Maire, or the icebergs of the Southern Ocean.

With regard to the proposed Panama routes, we think the Chubut may challenge a comparison, both as regards the engineering difficulties to be surmounted in rendering them respectively available, and as to the facility and safety of the navigation, assuming the successful accomplishment of that object in both. The currents and banks in the Carribean Sea and gulf of Mexico, are certainly more formidable than any difficulties and dangers to be apprehended in latitude 43° 15' South; while the latter would evidently be the most direct route to Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, &c. &c.

Besides its unalienable importance to this Province and Republic, the personal observations, the judicious researches, and the careful and shrewd inductions of Mr. Jones, suggest an inquiry of vital interest to general commerce: the longer neglect of which would be a libel on the common sense of the age, in which such costly sacrifices of treasure and life are being made, in exploring the polar seas in quest of a north west passage; which could never be realized subservient to any practical purpose, even if discovered.

It is true, the picture Mr. Jones presents of the loneliness and sterility of these southern regions, is not the most inviting; but, according to the report of the Falkland Island Company, given in our last, it appears that important results may be attained by industry and perseverance, in latitudes still more bleak and ungeneal.

In congratulating Mr. Jones on his enlightened and patriotic views, we earnestly recommend them to the attentive consideration of all whom they may concern; in which class our Provincial Government is unquestionably entitled to the precedence.

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.—On Saturday last, M. Le Moyne presented his Credentials, and was publicly received as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of the French, near the Government of Buenos Ayres. Though it may be said that "one swallow does not make summer," we hail the advent of M. Le Moyne as the auspicious indication of returning Spring, to pledge ourselves the fruits of an abundant diplomatic harvest. According to the established etiquette of joint-missions, the presence of a French Agent now be considered as the authentication of a British one in the offing: and, when both are fairly installed, we have no doubt that the spirit of "diplomatic fraternization" will become quite as contagious as the Cholera Morbus.

In the dilemma to which our Foreign Diplomatic Body was reduced by the events of July last, the appearance of M. Le Moyne on the public scene, has classified as providential. He has "regulated" or rectified the position, in other words, bowed them out of a mass of incongruities, with a dexterity and politeness, that sincerely claims and applaud, and for which his colleagues must feel truly grateful.

In "regulating his own position," M. Le Moyne has at the same time fixed and adjusted that of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in a very opportune and convenient manner; and we heartily congratulate Dr. Portela, on his entrance upon the delicate and laborious department of Foreign Relations. We see only one objection to arrangement, and that is the double representation centered in the person of M. Le Moyne. Cases may occur that may place the joint Minister in a delicate and improper conflict; which we doubt not the French Government will obviate, when duly informed of the real situation of affairs in the River Plate. In the event of subdividing the charge, we trust Buenos Ayres may be assigned to M. Le Moyne.

NEW TARIFF.—We congratulate all parties on the appearance of the new Customhouse Law; the publication of which we will commence in our next. It is a mighty boon to commercial interests; and being subject to annual revision, it is to be hoped that experience will warrant a further and progressive extension of the enlightened principles on which it is founded. When our readers have had an opportunity of judging of the measure as a whole, we may offer some remarks on certain of its details. In the meantime we welcome it as a handsome instalment of reform.

SISTER PROVINCES.—From its contact with Chile, and the circumstance of possessing an enlightened and a patriotic Government, Mendoza makes steady and satisfactory progress in the career of social and material improvement. Her nominal adhesion to the Provisional Directory may be regarded as a measure of accidental necessity or temporary expediency. Peace and tranquillity are its indispensable requisites of her situation and prospects; and with their aid the Mendozinos are entitled with unbushing effrontery from General Rosas to his successor with an utter disregard of the rights, interests and prospects of the unfortunate communities subjected to their iron rule. Over each and all the horrors of a civil war may be seen impending; and our evening contemporary of the 10th instant, announces the defeat of a division of 400 men, that had invaded Tucuman under the auspices of Gutierrez, with a loss of 85 killed, including a Colonel Lobo, and 100 prisoners.

Cordoba, Santa Fé, and Corrientes, whilst apparently anxious to test the merits of the National Constitution, only await a favourable opportunity to cut with the Provisional Director; a measure demanding prudence and circumspection, from their immediate vicinity to the seat of authority.

To meet the as dissolvent tendencies, the only measure is resorted to as yet, are the appointment of a National Ministry, and the nomination of General Alvarado as mediator general among the northern dissidents.

In these circumstances the election of the Constitutional Congress, fixed for 20th inst., is naturally looked forward to with much interest. With the unmistakable indications of mistrust or discontent narrated, and the explicit declaration of the Province of Buenos Ayres, that she never can or will recognise the Supremacy of General Urquiza, nor treat and negotiate with him in any way, a grave responsibility devolves on the Constituent Congress. Its vote on the 20th day, must seal, not only the fate of the Congress itself, but the prospects of the National Organization, for perhaps another generation.

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.—The late Treaties with England, France, the United States and Sardinia, have at last been made public. The chief difference between them and that celebrated with this Republic in 1825, is a certain reserve on the subject of religious toleration, and a limitation of the term to 6 years.

From an intelligent traveller, who resided for some time in Asuncion, we have received some interesting details, for which we cannot make room in this present number, greatly to the credit of the young Republic.

In addition to the above commercial by the Government of Corrientes, is recommending a transit duty of 5 per cent. on goods imported into, or exported from Paraguay, the Government of Paraguay has formally notified the Provisional Director of the 13, that the flag of Corrientes cannot be admitted into the territories of the Republic, on the same footing as that of neutral and friendly states. The reply to this communication has not transpired.

Since the withdrawal of the Brazilian Minister, nothing new had occurred in the relations of Paraguay with the neighbouring Empire.

MONTEVIDEO.—The news from the sister Capital are painfully interesting. Despite the apparent tranquillity, in the Capital and throughout the rural Departments, intercepted correspondence that has been published in the Journals of Montevideo, leave no doubt as to a premeditated reaction that was to have taken place on the 8th instant, and was fortunately prevented by a timely discovery. The parties who figure at the head of the alleged conspiracy are Sr. Berro late Minister of Government and one Brabat a Colonel in the Army. The avowed object of course was the reinstallation of President Giró, and the restoration of the Constitutional regime; in short, a resuscitation of the untenable quasi-neutrality, that cost so many tears and sighs to the Oriental community.

But the point of deepest interest is the alleged complicity of the Imperial Government in the abortive movement of the 8th; which the public press affects to treat with indifference, as a malicious or ridiculous report, contradicted by the movements, to give a colouring to their proceedings. On the other hand, private correspondence refers to the rumoured Imperial intervention as a matter of fact and notoriety, and charges the Brazilian Cabinet with having proffered ex-President Giró, the aid of 5000 troops of the line, the use of the Imperial Squadron, and the pecuniary subsidies that the exigency may demand?

In any thing else but foreign diplomacy we would reject the latter version as incredible and impossible, more especially as the late movement has resulted in the downfal of the Giró Administration, was understood to have merited the sympathy and countenance of the resident Imperial Agent. Can it be the policy of Imperial Statesmen to foment revolutions with the one hand, that they may have the glory of suppressing them with the other?—A practice so anomalous would puzzle impartial observers in doubting as to their actuating motives, or ultimate objects.

General Rivera, though a member of the Provisional Executive, had not arrived in the Oriental territory; but published correspondence, subsequent to his receipt of the news of the death of General Lavalleja, represents him as hopefully convalescent, and about to start on his journey. In a case

where it is so impotent to see peace and order consolidated, these vicissitudes, and consequent uncertainty, are greatly to be regretted. Under their withering influence, all the energies of one of the most interesting sections in South America, are necessarily paralyzed; not to speak of the misgivings or apprehensions that extend to the neighbouring States. In this view the alleged policy of the Imperial Cabinet is to be condemned and depreciated. Instead of fomenting collision with the South, common prudence would counsel a concentration of their efforts in the occupation and defence of their northern frontier. According to the established order of things, the waters of the mighty Amazons must be navigated, and its fertile banks peopled and cultivated; weighty considerations for their nominal occupants.

FOREIGN RACES—Amateurs and sight seekers assembled with "whetted appetite" on this occasion, from the accidental interruption last autumn. Refreshed by the heavy rains of Monday, the atmosphere was exhilirating and the air balmy; bracing every nerve, and predisposing the mind to good humour and gayety. The Grand Stand, crowded with radiant cheeks and beaming eyes, is a more impressive scene than the theatre or ballroom. In the mellow light reflected from the green fields, female charms are unquestionably seen to the greatest advantage; a substantial reason for our National predilection for daylight meetings and field sports; amongst which the turf has held the undisputed preeminence for the last thousand years.

Shortly after noon, H. E. the Governor, with his Lady and family, appeared, and mixed in the eager throng with a frank cordiality, that extorted the enthusiastic approbation of every beholder. Placed at the head of the Government by the Queen's fiat and vote of his fellow citizens, Dr. Obligado may safely reckon on the moral countenance and decided support of a numerous foreign population, interested quite as much as the best natives, in the peace and prosperity of this land of their adoption—Amongst other distinguished individuals that honoured the occasion with their presence, we observed the Ministers of Government and Finance, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Chief of Police, Brigadier Paz, General Hornos, &c., &c. &c.

We need hardly remind the Stewards, that the Grand Stand would be the better to be overhauled, and the benches strengthened, to fit them for the double duty of sitting and standing upon; although the latter may be sometimes should, if possible, be dispensed with, in deference to the dresses of the fair occupants. We believe little or nothing is gained by the habit of standing up during the excitement of the race; for all would see equally well, if not better, by remaining seated, independently of the other inconveniences or improprieties alluded to. For the present we can only state the general results of Thursday's sport; but we expect some of the genuine amateurs will furnish us with a detailed account, for which we will cheerfully make room in our next.

THE DERBY—Winner, Congo.
THE PORTEÑA PLATE—Pampa,
THE HALF-BRED—Rosario, by Morning Star.
THE SPRING CUP—Whalebone.
THE FREE STAKES—Pegasus.
THE LADIES' PURSE—Congo.

Yesterday, despite the unpropitious appearance of the weather, a respectable number of the real devotees repaired to the course, and, we are told, enjoyed a "glorious day"—We have heard that some rather heavy sums exchanged hands; a practice that "would be more honoured in the breach than the observance."

REPUBLICAN DEFECTION—It is reported and believed, that Santana has concluded the alliance offensive and defensive with the Court of Madrid; in other words, placed the Republic of Mexico under the protection of the old Metropolis; which may be regarded as a first step towards a Monarchical reaction—Will the patriotic Mexicans assent to this? May it not precipitate the dangers apprehended from their northern neighbours?

Miscellaneous.

NO TIME LOST—It is a remarkable fact, in illustration of the speed of the Collins line of steamers, that the last trip of the Pacific to Liverpool, merchants in that city received replies from their correspondents in New York in the unprecedentedly short space of 20 days. The Atlantic, which arrived in this port on the morning of the 14th of May, made the trip in 9 days and 22 hours, and some of the commercial advices which she brought were answered by mercantile houses here in time for the Pacific's mails, which left at noon of the same day, and which made the trip to Liverpool in nine days and 23 hours. These two passages, hitherward and back, having only consumed together 19 days and 21 hours, merchants in Liverpool were, as we have said, enabled to receive replies to their New York correspondence in 20 days. We believe an instance of the kind has never occurred in the last history of transatlantic steamships. It therefore deserves to be placed on record.—"New York Herald."

A PRECOCIOUS CABIN BOY—The police help to bring extraordinary characters before the public, and last week a miniature copy of an extraordinary youth fell into the hands of the river Tyne police. His name is Alexander Hallonbury, aged twelve years, the cabin boy of the Helios, a Russian vessel, then waiting in the Tyne for America. The lad had run off from the vessel, and was captured by the police, who overtook him at Middlesborough. This extraordinary child is a native of Wiburg, and has been at sea since he was nine years of age. His father died when the boy was ten weeks old. In his short but eventful life the boy has visited Seville, Cadiz, London, Leghorn, Falmouth, and the Tyne, and once on a long trading voyage in a schooner to the Sea of Azoff. He was never at school in his life, notwithstanding which he can talk five languages—English fluently—and writes a good steady hand. He can read an English newspaper without any difficulty. His mother is a Finn, and can talk six languages: he learnt four from her, but the English he picked up in London, while his vessel was in a graving dock repairing. The captain of the vessel, a kind hearted man, apparently, has no fault to find with the boy, except, as north-country mothers would say, that he is "kempy and mischievous," and defies the cook and steward, his chief, who is no linguist. The little fellow has gone off with the vessel to America.—"Newcastle Chronicle."

EXPORTS—Nov. 12.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.
Dry Manders, unsewn without bulls, 25 a
30 lbs., pesado of 35 lbs..... 41 a 42 reales
Do. do. do. cow, 32 lbs.... do. 40 a 41 "
Do. do. do. camp, 25 " " "
Do. 27 lbs..... " " 37 a 38 "
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs..... " scarce 41 a 42 "
Do. N. America, 24 " ..... 29 a 30 rials.
Do. of all sizes, from carts ..... 32 a 33 cents.
Do. dry or salted, say over 17 lbs. ..... none
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs. ..... 30 cents
Ox hides, salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs. nt. ..... 2 3/4 rls. all
Cow do. do. ..... do. do. 2 1/4
Horse do. dry, each ..... 1 3/4 a 16
Do. do. salted, 41 2-3 a 55 lbs., nt. nil ..... 40 a 71
Nonatos, dry, 1 doz. duty, each, pesado 35 lbs. ..... 80 a 85
Skins, dry ..... " ..... "
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs. ..... 1.3 common ..... 80 a 90
Kutting, per lb. ..... 00 6 ..... "
Wool, duty free.
Ordinary, per 25 lbs. ..... 25 a 28
Do. washed " ..... 42 a 48
Merino, duty " ..... 75 a 85
Do. washed " ..... 90 a 1
Fine, duty " ..... 55 a 60
Do. washed " ..... 70 a 80
Cordova, hand ..... rials silver ..... 35 a 36
Horse hair, duty 2 ½
" Short, arrobe ..... 55 a 58
" mixed " ..... 70 a 80
" long " ..... nominal ..... 125 a 160
Cow hair, duty 2 ½ ..... 50 a 60
Tallow, melted, duty free.
" with grease, arroba (of 378 per oz.) 16 a 16½ in pipes
Horse, duty 2 ½ do. do. 8 6/4 a 17 rials the bar
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ½, quintaled ..... a 42
Shoudry, 4 ½ Ox, mul., c. pinnes, per 4100 32
Inferior do. ..... 600 a 700
Do. Cow ..... 250 a 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ½
Long black, lb. ..... 5 a 6
Do. white woven ..... 12 a 14
Do. white cheve ..... 7 a 8
Jerked beef, duty 4 ½ qq. ..... 80 a 82
Bones, skin & horn, per barrel ..... 90 a 100
Mare's grease, ... rls. silver 8 a 8½
Goat skins, per dozen scarce ..... 6 a 12 rls. silv.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

EXCHANGE—Nov. 12.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones	194
Patriot Doubloons	4 396
Spanish do.	4 360
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 36
Currency	00 dol. 22d.
Do. Montevideo	per ct.
France, per doubloon	79 a 80 fr.
United States, do.	4 ½ dict.
San Janeiro	154 per cent.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 360
The lowest 3974
Highest rate of exchange on England during the week — per oz. Lowest — No transactions.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

November 4.

"Swan," American barque, 340 tons, Cole, from Baltimore 30th August, Montevideo 3d inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2481 barrels flour, 30 bales merchandise, 5 do. boxes chairs, 50 do. starch.

November 5.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 4th inst.
Passengers 30.

"Pedro 2° ," Brazilian brig, 216 tons, S. Agnese, from Paraguay 28th October, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 745 tercios and 1028 half do. yerba, 32 bags rice, 20 dozen walking sticks.

"Gioia," Sardinian polacre, 172 tons, N. Dodero, from Genoa 27th July, Gibraltar 18th August, Montevideo 4th inst., to Viale & Co., with 4 barrels cheese, 1 box chocolate, 200 do. wine, 900 do. ground wheat, 1 tin essence of lemon, 17 packages drugs, 253 boxes, 18 barrels and 24 packages merchandise.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 4th inst.
Passengers 125.

"Doña Francisca," Brazilian corvette of war, from Montevideo 4th inst.

November 6.

"Vixen," H. B. M. steamer, from the Ortiz Bank.

"Chattancoga," American brigantine, 208 tons, Packer, from Baltimore 1st August, Rio Janeiro 18th October, Montevideo 4th inst., to Delisle Brothers, with 1944 barrels flour, 33 quarter do. crackers.

"Graciosa Adelayda," National brigantine, 130 tons, A. Gambaro, from Montevideo 5th inst.

"Bonetta," H. B. M. brigantine, from Montevideo.

"Bathurst," American brigantine, 161 tons, P. Dutton, from Baltimore 17th August, Montevideo 4th inst., to Zimmermann & Co., with 1100 barrels flour, 104 bolts cotton duck, 130 boxes chairs, 40 do. starch, 4 bales twine, 1 do. merchandise.

"Locust," H. B. M. steamer, from up the river.

"Mimosa," British ship, 447 tons, T. Kemp, from Rio Janeiro 22d October, Montevideo 4th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 2960 barrels and 600 half do. flour.

"Atala," Brazilian brig, 142 tons, J. Vincenzo, from Rio Janeiro 17th October, to J. Bertarelli, with 3 boxes candles, 2 do. drugs, 70 pipes aguardiente, 40 boxes sweetmeats, 70 bales merchandise, 588 rolls tobacco, 1 box cigars, 25 tins tobacco, 185 barrels sugar, 110 bags coffee, 60 do. rice.

November 7.

"Leon," Spanish brig, 160 tons, J. J. Aguirre, from Santos 21st October, Montevideo 4th inst., to Wedekind, Lind & Co., with 1150 barrels flour, 1 do. coffee.

"Aguila," Sardinian corvette of war, from Montevideo.

"Amazonas," Portuguese barque, 203 tons, F. N. Carvallo, from Rio Janeiro 17th Oct., to J. C. Meyrelles, with 1200 barrels flour, 230 rolls tobacco.

"Anibal," Brazilian brig, 169 tons, M. J. de Santana, from Santos 26th October, to Martinez & Sons, with 1150 barrels sugar.

"Santa Maria Bon Sorte," Brazilian barque 226 tons, J. D. Azvedo, from Rio Janeiro 18th October, to J. C. Meyrelles, with 6 pipes spirits, 682 barrels sugar, 1060 bags rice, 450 rolls tobacco, 10 bales and 25 boxes merchandise, 37 boxes and 25 tins sweetmeats.

November 8.

"Hamburg Packet," Hamburg brigantine, 128 tons, J. N. Hemmet, from Liverpool 16th August, Montevideo 6th inst., to Drabble brothers, with 15 tons coal, 13 boxes biscuits, 64 boxes soap, 100 packages, 184 bales and 4 casks merchandise.

"Coriolan," French barque, 219 tons, F. Pertus, from Bordeaux 5th September, Montevideo 6th inst., to Duhau & Ivanowsky, with 40 boxes shoes, 676 casks and 4 quarter do. wine, 3 boxes furniture, 25 do. brandy, 900 do. wine, 2 do. leeches, 4 do. snuff, 30 do. preserved fruits, 23 do. sardines, 6 barrels cheese.

"Marianna," Brazilian brig, 238 tons, J. da Cunha Junior, from Rio Janeiro 25th Oct., to Martinez & Sons, with 370 barrels flour, 48,000 alquieres salt.

November 9.

"Argentina," British steamer, 213 tons, Johnston, from Montevideo 8th inst.
Passengers 150.

"Luisa Fernanda," Spanish corvette of war, from Montevideo.

"Aldar," Hamburg brig, 200 tons, Gull, from Hamburg 3d September, Montevideo 7th inst., to Treussein & Co., with 41 boxes merchandise, 299 do. candles, 50 barrels beer, 3 boxes leeches, 75 barrels tar, 40 lasts coal, 814 bags bone dust, 72 bags salt, 3059 packages gin, 300 demijohns vinegar.

November 10.

"7 de Marzo," British schooner.

SAILINGS.

November 5th.

"Fidelo" Swedish schooner, for Brasil, dispatched by J. Bell & Co., in ballast.

November 6th.

"Gauntlet," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by Rennie, Tweedie & Co., with 128 pipes and 85 half do. tallow, 347 salted ox and cow hides, 317 seroons tobacco, 18000 bones, 3690 horns, 7447 salted horse hides.

"Duque de Tetuan," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by Martinez and Sons, with 2680 quintals jerked beef.

November 7th.

"Bonetta," H. B. M. brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Argentina," British steamer, for Montevideo.

"Mariquita," Spanish Polacrs, for Brazil, dispatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 3268 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry horse hides.

"Arrogante Emilio," Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3760 quintals jerked beef, 150 do. tallow.

November 8th.

"Sea Adventure," British brig, for Liverpool, dispatched by Rennie, Tweedie & Co., with 9076 salted ox and cow hides, 30,000 bones.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

November 9th.

"Maria Clotilde," Spanish barque, for Cadiz-de Lima, dispatched by M. S. de la Maza, with 1586 barrels, 3 pipes tallow, and sundry articles of foreign produce.

"Creole," American parque, for New York, dispatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 1667 dry ox and cow hides.

"Balder," Norwegian barque, for Valparaiso, dispatched by Llavallol and Sons, with 12999 boxes tellow, 41 pipes and 10 half do. grease, 6 pipes mares do.

"Thomazine," British brigantine, for England, dispatched by J. G. Smith & Co., with 93 pipes tallow, 4025 salted ox and cow hides, 30000 bones.

"Triunfo da Inveija," Brazilian barque, for Brazil, dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 2751 quintals jerked beef, 41 dry ox and cow hides.

"Social," Brazilian brig, for Brazil, dispatched by L. Frias & Co., with 3420 quintals jerked beef, 223 dry ox and cow hides.

November 10th.

"Friedrich Earnst," Hamburg brig, for England, dispatched by Freyer brothers, with 6063 salted ox and cow hides, 4627 horns, 5000 bones, 149 bales merchandise, 13 pipes tallow.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
" Steamer Locust.
SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Patarate.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
" Brigantine Maria Adelayde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

Wanted, a net nurse to go a short distance into the country. Any person interested will please apply at No. 19 Calle de la Reconquista. n12

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas R. W. Arbuz, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. I remember, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation was in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her ever being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and Ointment, the use of which at first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above is the severity *of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. [Signed] R. W. KIRKUS.

A EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF HEMORRHOIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, *by Major J. Welch.*

Margaret M'Conigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Calics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	The Duchesses
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ——————.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

For New York.

The well-known American ship "Margaret Eliza," Jos. Adams, master, is now discharged and will receive cargo on freight.

Advances on shipments of produce on board this vessel, will be made. Apply to Freyer Brothers, Consignees,
Santa Rosa, No. 150.

SHERRY WINE & COGNAC BRANDY

On sale, some superior brown Sherry at $30 per gallon, and a small parcel of dark Cognac Brandy at $50 per gallon, with a further reduction in the price by taking an entire package, at the store of
T. NUTTALL & Co.,
No. 13, Calle Cuyo,
65-4c. and No. 80, Calle Mayo.

Wanted,

In an English Commercial House, an active and intelligent youth, who writes a good hand. Can apply at 20 Calle San Martin.
n.6—o.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.
For England and the Continent.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1, well known, clipper brig "Friedrich Ernst," 196 tons, Capt. E. A. Amondsen, will have quick dispatch, and offers superior opportunity for passengers. s17. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For England and the Continent.

Passengers only.

The new fast sailing A. 1. Hanoverian brig "H. HEYD," 210 tons,
Capt. Haesop, his excellent accommodations for passengers and will meet quick dispatch. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

For Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The A. 1, coppered and copperfastened fast sailing British brig "Centurian," 160 tons, Capt. G. D. Hume, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. s17 Consignees Messrs. Tomkinson & Co.

For Antwerp.

Passengers only.

The fine A. 1 fast sailing Russian schooner "ACKBAR," 140 tons,
Capt. Aavgreen. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. s.3.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieler & Co

For Rio de Janeiro.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Brazilian brig "Carmello," 200 tons, Capt. J. P. de Mauro e Lima. This vessel being a chartered one, will have quick dispatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. o22.
Consignees Messrs. Zumaran & Co.

For Liverpool.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Hamburg brig "Teresia Oscara," Capt. J. P. Brandt, has excellent accommodations for passengers. o.22.

For Rio de Janeiro.

The A. 1. Brazilian ship "THEODORE," 420 tons,
Captain Fonseca. Has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still receive cargo on freight. s.3.
Consignee S. Soriano, Esq.

For Brazil.

ONLY PASSENGERS.

The A. 1. coppered and copper-fastened Brazilian brig "IRIS," 193 tons register, is a chartered vessel, and will have a quick dispatch, her accommodations for passengers are very excellent. o.1.
Consignees Messrs. Lezica & Co.
Apply to
J. M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers.

For Liverpool.

The fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened British barque "PRISCILLA," 218 tons register, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick dispatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. She can take two-thirds of the cargo in the inner roads. Her accommodations are very good.
Apply to her Consignees
Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London direct.

The superior and fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened British barque "Manuelita," is ready to take in cargo.—A desirable conveyance, as she can take 200 tons of her cargo in the inner Roads. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.
For any other information please apply to her consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing Sardinian brig "Popolano," has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, which would be taken at moderate terms to Rio Janeiro.
For further particulars apply to
FELIX BERNAL & Co.,
Licensed Ship Brokers,
o29. Reconquista, 55.

Notice.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved. The unsettled business will be adjusted by either of the undersigned, and the name of the late firm used in liquidation.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Andrew Spring.
Samuel E. Spring.

Buenos Ayres, Sep. 1, 1853.

The undersigned have this day associated under the firm of Samuel B. Hale & Co., and will continue the same business heretofore conducted by the late firm.

(Signed) Samuel B. Hale.
Benjamin F. Vinton.
Gardner B. Perry.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1853.

For Sale,

At J. BLUES' Store, No. 48 Calle Mayo and No 10 Calle La Merced—
Superior port and sherry wines, in cask and bottles.
Good old Madeira wines, in cases of 3 dozen each.
Bordeaux wines of various classes in bottles.
Superior Carlon wine in draught.
Good sherry and red Lisbon wines in draught suitable for table use.
Sugars of various classes and qualities.
Superior currants.
Rich flavoured black Tea, and fine gunpowder do.
Superior Pickles of various kinds, also Sauces of all sorts for fish, steaks, &c. &c.
All spice, cinnamon, nuttmegs, cloves, &c.
Old Brest Cognac, Hollands Gin, and Jamaica Rum of the first quality, and a variety of other articles of family consumption, all at very moderate prices. s12—co

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

STEAM TO BRAZILS AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The South American and General Steam Navigation Company's new and powerful screw steamships—
BRAZILIERA, Daniel Green, Commander.
LUSITANIA, James Brown, Commander.
OLINDA, ... G. H. Haram, Commander.
BAHIANA, ...
Will sail from BIRKENHEAD DOCKS to LISBON, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO JANEIRO, and MONTEVIDEO, as under:
BRAZILIERA.....24th August
OLINDA .....24th September.
LUSITANIA .....24th October.
For Terms of Freight, Plans of Cabins, or other information apply to
MILLERS & THOMPSON,
4, Tower buildings West, Liverpool.
N. B.—Owing to the delay that has been experienced in getting the engines completed in time to allow of a satisfactory trial by the day originally named, the Directors have come to the conclusion to postpone the BRAZILIERA until August.
The OLINDA and LUSITANIA will be ready in ample time to follow.

JOSEPH S. ARRIOLA,
Custom House and General Commission Agent.

All kinds of Goods and other articles received for sale, &c., at the Store, No. 17, Calle la Merced, opposite the North American Chapel.
Buenos Ayres, 17th Sept., 1853. s17—co

SEWING

Dresses, Mantillas, and plain sewing; Millinery, and Children's Clothing, made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms at Calle Peru, No. 145. s10—12

Notice.

The British Consulate General will be removed on Wednesday next to No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

FRANK PARISH,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul
British Consulate General, }
Calle Mayo6. }
November 5th, 1853.

A Visit to Mexico,

By W. Parish Roberts, is on sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20 Calle San Martin.

SILABARIO ARGENTINO.

The 4th Edition of this interesting and instructive *Spelling* and *Reading* book is just published and is on sale wholesale and retail, at the commercial Printing office, calle Defensa No. 73, opposite San Francisco Church.

Notice—An English female, fully competent, offers her services as sick nurse. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 335. o15—co.

For Sale,

The whole establishment known as the "Saladero del Alto." For particulars apply to the owner on the Premises. s17—co.

ALMANACK FOR 1854, AT $100 THE GROSS.

Those persons who have Stores in the country are informed that the Almanack for 1854, is ready for delivery, and they are requested to send in their orders as soon as convenient, that they may have them in due season to send to their respective destinations—In addition to the usual matter, it contains notices of the days of *passing abstinence* from eating flesh, and *Epacts*—Also a Table, showing the amount of stores, or amount of rent per day corresponding to a given amount per month—A sketch or notice to farmers, showing the proper season for sowing, &c. &c.—And a plan showing the streets and public squares of this City.
Apply at the Commercial Office, Calle Defensa, No. 73, where the following works will be found for sale, wholesale and retail—Silabario Argentino—Cabalo del Tio Tom—Gramatica de Herraes y Quiroz—Cartillas and Tablas de contar.

German Apothecary
AND
Wholesale Drug Store,

Calle de la Merced, No. 52, opposite the Argentine Theatre, under the direction of the Professor of Pharmacy, JOSEPH WILLIAM ROMANO.

Being desirous of witnessing personally the improvements and inventions made in this art, I undertook a voyage, having previously disposed of my establishment, well-known by the title of "Botica Alemana," situated in the Calle San Martin No. 30, opposite the Cathedral Church, which I directed for more than six years.

Having returned to this country, I feel a pleasure in offering my services to the foreign community of all nations, principally the British residents in this capital, from whom I have received the most unlimited confidence. With this view I have bought from Mr. Erminio Bettenotti the establishments situated in the Calle la Merced, No. 52, opposite the Argentine Theatre, with all its appurtenances.

During my travels I have visited the most celebrated manufactories of Germany, England, France, and Italy, in all of which I have correspondents and have left my interests in charge, with the view to raise my establishment to the highest pitch of perfection, and receive monthly the richest assortment of drugs, and all other useful articles in Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c. &c., which I can dispose of at extraordinary moderate prices. As sole proprietor of the abovementioned establishments, I now place myself at the head, to serve with assiduity and personal attention, all those who may honour me with their commands.

☞ N. B.—All prescriptions made up by himself at any hour of the day or night.

Foreign ports supplied with any article in said line known in their own country.
n 5—5c.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. J. Hayes and John Eastman in the wholesale drug business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Buenos Ayres, 12th Oct., 1853.
[Signed] O. J. Hayes.
John Eastman.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of John Eastman & Co., as successors to the late firm of O. J. Hayes & Co., and will continue the same business.
Buenos Ayres, 12th Oct., 1853.
[Signed] John Eastman.
George Spurr.
Charles A. Burgess.
o 22—10c. *Benjamin Zaphola.*

Velasquez's Spanish and English Dictionary, *Spiers & Surenne's* English and French Dictionary, *Ollendorff's* Grammar to learn Spanish, Spanish Reading Books, &c., the above on sale at G. & H. Mackern's.

Notice.
GENERAL FURNITURE WARE HOUSE,

No. 1393 Calle de la Victoria.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads in every variety. Brass and Iron Sofas, Brass and Iron Cribs. Brass and Iron Cots.

Curtain ornaments of very new designs.

Bookcase, round, card, sofa and tea tables, in mahogany, walnut and rosewood, superior Wash stands complete, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, and Easy-chairs.

Drawing room suits complete, Sofas, Arm chairs, Chaise-lounges, tête à têtes, Office chairs; dining room chairs in great variety, work tables, music stands, music stools, side boards, chiffoniers, hat and umbrella stands, hall chairs, Hassocks, stools, butch'r's trays and stands, supper trays, trays in sets, knife boxes, plate do., mirrors, looking glasses, pianos of superior makers, oil cloth for halls and dining rooms, and a variety of other articles.
oct. 29 3c.

Ale and Porter,

Of superior quality, in whole and half bottles, for sale at 29 Reconquista. n 5—3c.

For sale,

A Quinta, consisting of about 10 and 11 squares of ground, with a good house, containing 10 rooms, greatest part with boarded floor, 2 yards, 2 wells, with a considerable number fruit trees in same. Also another house with 4 rooms, and a brick establishment consisting of 2 large ovens to burn 55,000 bricks each, 2 pisaderes to do do, 2 wells, large well-built and cistern 9 ox carts, 1 horse do., 14 oxen, 30 wheelbarrows, implements; kitchen, and other furniture; all complete, and ready to make and burn 100,000 bricks a week, with clay dug and piled up since last year, sufficient to make from 2 to 3,000,000 bricks, &c.&c. including between 60 and 70,000 bricks burnt ready for sale.
For particulars apply to Mr. Whinfield.

Cumberland Hams.

A few just received; also superior Brandy, Gin, Ale, Porter, Groceries and Navy Stores of all kinds, for sale at moderate prices by
JOHN YETMAN,
n5—3c Calle Julio, No. 52.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 feet, 50, 12 do., 60, 13 do., 70, 14 do., 80, 15, 100, 16, 120, 17, 150, 18, 180, 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 250 Spanish dollars. 8.6. 100 do. English equal to 106 do. Barges; 160 do. French equal to 113 do. Barges; 100 do. Norwegian equal to 113 do. Barges; and 100 do. Swedish to 106 do. Barges measurement. Un palmo de agua de mas equal to nine and two-thirds spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot, to enter the inner roads pay 20m dos currency. Vessels leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, shall be bound to pay the fee 200 dos. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be towed out or to change anchorage, must pay 100 $

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 11th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Port last from.
	BRITISH			
Sept. 17	Bk. Commodore, Aspinall	S. Hesse	258	England.
" 25	Brg. Granades, Bell	neume, Tweedie & Co.	5	L'pool.
" 24	Brg. Rose, Cook	Freyer Brothers & Co.	175	L'pool.
" 24	Brg. H.O. Anne	Neal & Brothers	224	L'pool.
" 24	Brg. Ferry, Gardiner	Best & Brothers	204	L'pool.
" 29	Brg. Rosa emana, Dean	Parlane graham	221	L'pool.
Oct. 1	Brg. Alliance, Lupton	Leach & Co	258	L'pool.
" 4	Br. Richmond, Ryan	Leach & Co	256	L'pool.
" 6	Br. Rose, G. Mitchell	Neal & Brothers	182	L'pool.
" 21	Brg. Wm. & Mary, Nicholson	Nicholson Green & Co	218	L'pool.
" 21	Brg. Ottawa, Dodman	E. Lumb & Co	232	L'pool.
" 25	Brg. Ocean, Isaac	Neal brothers	162	
" 28	Bk. Amoskeag, Chilcott	Sich dent, Green & Co	318	London.
" 29	Brg. Ann, Ferguson	Freyer & Co	167	
Nov. 4	Sch. Sophia, Howe	Jas. Tweedie & Co	57	
" 5	Br. Ann, Bates	Nicholson & Co	140	
" 10	Brg. 7 de mar o, Harris	E. Forbes	72	
	AMERICAN			
Sept. 13	Bk. Argentina, Upton	Goodland & Co	300	Sa'em.
" 21	Brg. Laura, Wesson	S. H. Hale & Co	219	N. York.
Oct. 1	Bk. Dee wood, Woodbury	Zumaran, Bousfield & Co	312	
" 7	Bk. Manor Low, Dominick	Richard'son & Co	291	
" 10	Bk. Caroline E. Smith, Cooper	Zumaran & Co	299	
" 14	Bk. Wm. Bassett, Carver	Zimmerman & Co	299	
" 19	Brg. Mary Ellen, Gilbert	Freyer brothers	145	N. York.
" 27	Bk. Kenwith, Marshall	Zumaran & Co	300	
Nov. 3	Bk. Marion, Jeffers	D. Garland & Co	276	
" 4	Bk. Wm. Cook, Cook	Zimmerman & Co	340	
" 6	Brg. Ino tina da Paz er	Archie graham	198	
" 9	Brg. Isabella, Gilbert	Zimmerman & Co	161	
	FRENCH.			
Sept. 5	Bk. Henri et Louise, Jacquet	Bougé Bousfield & Co	182	
" 7	Bk. Belle Bourbon, Bechard	Leon Commerson	376	Bourbon
Oct. 6	Br. Guerrier, Leclerc	E. Ochoa & Co	93	Havre.
" 10	Br. Le Rhin, Lemoine	Zimmerman & Co	178	Marseilles
" 12	Brg. Lionel, Morel	J. B. Canard	172	Marseilles
" 27	Br. Ville de Rouen, Lemoine	Zimmerman & Co	180	
Nov. 8	Br. Corbian, Le Cun	E. Dessouly	219	
	SPANISH			
Feb. 3	Bk. Rosa, Ruiz	F. Smiroff	188	
" 3	Bk. Harmony, Segui	M. Morrets	252	Spain.
July 16	Brg. Virgen de Valvanera, Ugarte	Ugarte & Co	170	Havana
" 17	Brg. Julius, Sosa E.	E. Ochoa	236	
Aug. 18	Bk. Sarah, Bridgeport	Leach & Co	299	Genoa
" 19	Bk. Mongo, Parodi	Stewart & Co	263	Antwerp
Sept. 7	Bk. Rosa, M. Pujol	Bousfield & Co	241	Havana
" 21	Pc. Tomas Rosey	Llavallol & Sons	302	Havana
" 22	Br. Rosario, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co	302	
" 23	Pc. Vanda, Gamez	Llavallol & Sons	104	
" 30	Pc. Rosa, Gamez	E. Soriano	146	
Oct. 1	Pc. Amalia, Marrero	E. Ochoa & Co	139	Spain.
" 1	Pc. Josefa, Mario	Llavallol & Sons	214	
" 1	Pc. Segunda, Sala	Llavallol & Sons	118	
" 1	Pc. Madrileña, Ourdi	E. Ochoa & Co	173	Brazil.
" 3	Brg. Dulce Nombre de Jesus, Lamigo	E. Ochoa & Co	199	A'ntwerp
" 5	Brg. Rosa, Puig	Llavallol & Sons	218	
" 10	Pol. Buenavista, Vidal	M. Simon	146	Mediterr
" 12	Brg. Miguel, Segui	J. C. Seyrefes	164	
" 12	Brg. Sofia, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co	213	
" 16	Pol. Tres Amigos	Llavallol & Sons	87	
" 20	Pol. Alcudia, Pujol	E. Ochoa & Co	153	
" 28	Pc. Rosa, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co	98	
Nov. 7	Br. La Valette	Wessen & Lind & Co	160	
	PERUVIAN.			
Sept. 5	Bk. La gadi, Hodg	Zimmermann & Co	340	
	SARDINIAN.			
Sept. 7	Bk. Augusta, Thomson	J. Yeo	138	
" 23	Brg. Zoe, Canepa	Llavallol & Sons	141	Genoa.
Oct. 12	Brg. Gracesa Fanny, Schenone	J. Lagnier	204	
" 13	Brg. Amalia, Lavarello	Lavarello & Co	190	Rio Jan.
" 17	Brg. Maria Laura, Cambiaso	V. Bensa	149	
Nov. 5	Pol. Gioia, Dodero	Viale & Co	172	
	DANISH.			
Oct. 13	Bk. Hydra, Orvi	Teunesen & Co	156	
" 16	Brg. Adelia, Lund	S. Soriano	111	Antwerp
" 23	Sch. Thetis, Moss	Fenno & Co	94	
	HAMBURG.			
Sept. 17	Brg. Friedrich Ernst, Amondsen	Freyer brothers	196	England.
Oct. 3	Brg. Sara, Peterson	Lehmann & Co	204	Uns.
Nov. 8	Brg. Hamburg Packet, Hermann	Brothers	178	
" 9	Brg. Adler, Graf	Fenno & Co	99	
	POSTUGUESE.			
Oct. 2	Brg. Gonzalo Rego Reves	Martinez & Sons	295	
Nov. 7	Bk. Anna Rosa, Pinto	A. C. Meyrelles	192	
	BRAZILIAN.			
Aug. 26	Brg. Phenice, Santos	F. Barroso	253	
Sept. 24	Bk. Dona Francisca, Pinto	C. Mey relles	192	
" 30	Brg. Sorcia, Cruz	Luis Pires	98	Rio Jan.
Oct. 9	Brg. Amelia Lima	Martinez & Sons	245	Brazil
" 10	Brg. Patricio, Lopez	Sumner & Sons	303	Rio Jan.
" 12	Brg. Dragon, Ferreira Barros	Martinez & Sons	156	
" 12	Brg. Paraguassu, Silva	Martinez & Sons	218	
" 14	Br. Castro Alves, Moreira	Sumner & Sons	213	
Nov. 4	Brg. Pedro II., Gomes	A. C. Meyrelles	156	
" 6	Brg. Alda, Vasconcellos	J. Bernardin	142	
" 7	Brg. Brazil, Soares	A. C. Meyrelles	196	
" 8	Bk. Sarah, Ilha Sotto Azevedo	C. Meyrelles	276	
" 8	Brg. Maria do Pazo, Martinez	Martinez & Sons	228	
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Sep. 25	Pol. Paquetino Gambodevin	Gerling & Co	286	England.
	NORWEGIAN.			
Sept. 22	Bk. Celestia, Hoog	Hayley Brothers	246	London
	SWEDISH.			
Sept. 9	Sch. Fiddle, Tenfelt	C. Bell & Co	119	
Oct. 13	Br. Free Trade, Rindt	J. N. Bieler & Co	160	England.
Nov. 1	Brg. Fanny, Lind	Lezica & Co	2	
	DUTCH.			
Oct. 16	Bk. Adelheid, Spaan	Deetjen & Co	276	Antwerp
	BELGIAN.			
Oct. 12	Bk. Maria, Candeasaba	Zumaran & Co	328	England.
" 13	Bk. Sylvia, Pauwels	Power & Co	181	

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 5, Calle Cuyo—
One 4 horse power, a ruble Threshing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.
One "Harvey's" patent Reaping Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—co.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS
AND
CERTIFICATES for DAMAGED GOODS

On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

Mr. Julio Hornung begs to inform the Commercial Community of this city that he has this day opened his office, calle Mayo, No. 54, opposite the Commercial Rooms, where he will carry on the Ship Broker business, and craves their kind patronage.
Buenos Ayres, 20th October, 1853.